

98793 to 98888—Continued.

98841. No. 2973. From a private garden at St. George, Grenada, Windward Islands, February 9, 1932. Very similar to no. 2974 (98840), but a smaller plant.

98842. *CROTALARIA RETUSA* L.

No. 3876. Collected January 26, 1932, on Antigua, Leeward Islands.

For previous introduction see 98835.

98843. *CYPERUS COMOSUS* (Kunth) Poir. Cyperaceae. Sedge.

No. 3701. Collected March 4, 1932, in the experiment station, Paramaribo, Surinam. A large handsome sedge which becomes 8 feet high in the wet lands of the experiment station at Paramaribo. Introduced for trial as an ornamental sedge for water gardens.

98844. *DIOSPYROS PEREGRINA* (Gaertn.) Guerke. Diospyraceae.

No. 2848. Collected February 13, 1932, at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. An evergreen Indian species, with large leaves, which produce a very dense shade. The young foliage is blood red, and the white waxy blossoms are very fragrant. The fruits, over 1 inch in diameter, have sticky pulp which, in India, is used in calking boats. Introduced as an ornamental.

98845. *DOLICHOS LARLAR* L. Fabaceae. Hyacinth-bean.

No. 3796. Collected March 15, 1932, in the village of Bottom, Saba, Netherland West Indies. This is the standard variety grown on the island, where it is known as the *Bonavist* bean and forms an important article of diet.

98846. *ERYTHRINA VARIEGATA* Stickm. Fabaceae. Coraltree.

No. 3774. Collected March 12, 1932, in the Jardin d'Essais, Guadeloupe. A moderate-sized, quick-growing deciduous tree, native throughout India from the foot of the Himalayas into Burma and cultivated in many parts of the Tropics. The clusters of large bright-red flowers appear before the leaves. The pods, 4 to 8 inches long, contain several dark-carmine seeds. The flowers are dried for use as a dye; the bark is used for tanning and dyeing and yields an excellent pale straw-colored fiber. The leaves are used as cattle fodder; the bark and leaves are also used medicinally. The open-grained light wood is durable and does not split or warp; it is used for boxes, toys, and also for firewood. Much of the lacquered ware of India is made from the wood of this tree.

For previous introduction see 68335.

98847. *ERYTHRINA GLAUCA* Willd.

No. 3710. *Bois Immortelle*. From St. Louis, Windward Islands, March 8, 1932. The immortelles are spectacular trees as seen from the harbor in St. Lucia. Their salmon-colored flowers, borne by leafless branches on great spreading crowned trees, dot the landscape with color, making it gay and very attractive. There are several forms, though all have salmon-pink and yellow blossoms.

For previous introduction see 77163.

98848. *EUGENIA AUSTRALIS* Wendl. Myrtaceae. Australian brush-cherry.

No. 3655. The so-called *Jammon*. Collected in the Botanic Garden, Georgetown. A form with small, almost black, fruits not over one-half inch long. An Australian tree up to 80 feet high, with ovate evergreen leaves 3 inches long, branching panicles of white flowers 1 inch across, and ovoid reddish edible fruits an inch long.

For previous introduction see 76938.

98849 to 98851. *FICUS* spp. Moraceae. Fig.

98793 to 98888—Continued.

98849 and 98850. *FICUS LAEVIGATA* Vahl.

98849. No. 3728. Collected March 10, 1932, on the drier side of the island of Martinique. A rather attractive species with medium-sized glossy leaves and an abundance of white berries with irregular chocolate-brown spots.

98850. No. 3861. From near Harringan, Tortola, British Virgin Islands, March 19, 1932. A good-looking tree 15 feet high growing on the dry side of the island. The white fruits, less than one-half inch in diameter, turn pink as they ripen and are covered with irregular reddish spots.

98851. *FICUS* sp.

No. 3904. From Haiti, March 27, 1932. A tall buttressed tree with leaves like *F. altissima*, found at 1,000 feet altitude.

98852. *GALACTIA LONGIFLORA* Arnott. Fabaceae.

No. 2657. Collected January 26, 1932, on Boggy Peak, MacCarthy Valley, Antigua, Leeward Islands. A tropical leguminous vine with pinnately trifoliate leaves composed of rounded or retuse leaflets and handsome scarlet pea-like flowers in small axillary racemes of great charm and beauty. Native to St. Vincent, British West Indies.

98853. *HAMELIA ERECTA* Jacq. Rubiaceae. Scarletbush.

No. 3764. Collected March 10, 1932, in Lamentin, Martinique. A shrub or small tree up to 25 feet high, native to Florida and southward to Brazil. The opposite or verticillate, elliptic to ovate leaves, 2 to 6 inches long, are pubescent, and the cymes of tubular crimson, scarlet, or orange flowers, nearly 1 inch long, are followed by small dark-red to purple berries. Introduced for comparison with the forms now grown in the Southern States.

98854. *HIBISCUS BIFURCATUS* Cav. Malvaceae. Rosemallow.

No. 3696. Collected March 3, 1932, from a pot-hole in the rocks in the middle of the Surinam River. A wild species, with large pink flowers 3 inches long, that occurs commonly along the Surinam River.

98855 to 98861. *INDIGOFERA* spp. Fabaceae. Indigo.98855 and 98856. *INDIGOFERA TINCTORIA* L. True indigo.

For previous introduction see 45309.

98855. No. 3714. Collected February 6, 1932, on almost pure beach sand at Grand Bay, Cannouan, Grenadine Islands.

98856. No. 3801. Collected January 23, 1932, in an open field near the experiment station of St. Kitts, Leeward Islands.

98857 to 98859. *INDIGO SUFFRUTICOSA* Mill.

A slender yellow-flowered bushy legume 3 to 5 feet high, producing a rather scanty growth which is not considered one of the best cover crops.

For previous introduction see 98728.

98857. No. 3835. From Barbuda, Leeward Islands, March 14, 1932.

98858. No. 3839. From the town of Bottom, Saba, Netherland West Indies, at 1,000 feet altitude, March 15, 1932. A low shrubby very fruitful species, covered with small sickle-shaped pods.

98859. No. 3875. From Beata Island, Dominican Republic, March 23, 1932. A woody plant 5 feet high found on the beach.